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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Battle Before Paris!

THE FRENCH VICTORIOUS!

Investment Line Broken!

CROWN PRINCE RETREATING

Upon King's Army!

HE LOSES 50 GUNS

And 5,000 Prisoners!

MUTINY AT BADEN TROOPS!

THIERS STILL UNSUCCESSFUL!

His Russian Mission Fails!

BRITISH CABINET SESSION

Upon the War Situation!

WILL NOT RECOGNIZE

The French Republic!

NAPOLEON'S PRIVATE PAPERS!

His Intrigues Unearthed!

REACTION IN GERMANY!

No German Empire!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

[N. Y. World Special.]

GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT ON THE 27TH—CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA REPORTED DEFEATED—GERMAN LINE OF INVESTMENT BROKEN.

ORMUND, September 30.—Intense excitement was caused here this evening by the arrival of a special messenger from Paris with the following news of a great battle fought on the Seine on the 27th, which resulted in the complete defeat of the Crown Prince of Prussia under the guns of Mont Valerien. The victory was followed by the evacuation of Versailles and Rambouillet, and the rupture of the German line of investment. The Crown Prince is retreating rapidly northward upon Meaux, one of the King of Saxony's corps, and the whole of their forces committed to the flames. They retreated, part upon Bois Le Aconite and Trembly, and the main body, hotly pursued by the French, upon Dammartins. The loss on both sides was heavy.

THE OPERATIONS BEFORE PARIS.

LONDON, September 30.—The Prussians evacuated Rambouillet, seventeen miles southwest of Versailles, on Thursday. Confidence is returning to Paris. It is vaguely asserted that some positions occupied by the Prussians have been recovered. Possibly Bandeloue and the recapture of Villejuif are referred to. No official news is received. Men throwing up works at Bagneux and on Meudon terrace. The works will face forts Vanves and Issy, on the south of Paris. The Prussians have occupied Courdon, eighteen miles southwest of Versailles, and it is reported they had also reached Thorneal and Gregneville in the Department of Seine et Loire.

[N. Y. Herald Special.]

ENGLAND WILL MAKE A LAST APPEAL FOR PEACE.

LONDON, September 30.—It has been determined by the Cabinet to make a strong, last appeal to Prussia to consent to peace, in consideration of the defeat of the French, the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, without dismembering France. It is rumored that the position of England is taken in opposition to the warlike movements of Russia, which occasion a disinclination to see the power of France too much broken.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.]

THE MEETING OF THE ENGLISH CABINET.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The course of the Cabinet is indicated by a leader in the *Times*, this morning. "It cannot," says the *Times*, "be doubted for one moment by any one who is conversant with our history, that we should not abstain from expressing an opinion when we deem it our duty to express an opinion without an intention of enforcing it: we cannot abstain from expressing an opinion when we deem it our duty to express an opinion ourselves differing from a powerful neighbor."

Bruce's speech, at Greenock, about Alsace and Lorraine is equally significant.

THE LONDON EMIGRATION OF GOLD.

LONDON, September 30.—Gold is rapidly accumulating in the Bank of England, in the absence of a foreign demand.

THIERS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that the Czar has consented to confer with Thiers on for a private interview and as a private individual.

The London Imperial organ, *La Situation*, is the property or supported by Rouher.

[Cable Special to the N. Y. Times.]

REACTIONARY TENDENCY IN GERMANY—NO UNION OF NORTH AND SOUTH.

LONDON, September 30.—There is a great reactionary tendency in the German mind. The man Liberals. They say that should King William proclaim himself Emperor of Germany there will be a Republic in Fatherland before five years. This is the universal conviction throughout Germany. It has been announced in Berlin that there have not been and probably will be no negotiations for an entry of the South German States into the North German Confederation, for the extension of the Bund, or for any substitution to the South German States would have no other issue but their practical absorption.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT LYONS.

The state of affairs at Lyons continues to cause great uneasiness. Counter deserves to be shot. The Red Republicans are in the pay of Bismarck.

REJOICING AT BERLIN OVER THE CAPITULATION OF STRASBURG—SPECULATIONS CONCERNING METZ.

[N. Y. Herald Special.]

LONDON, September 29.—Our Berlin correspondent writes, 28th: While writing the streets are enlivened with flags waving over the houses, and the people are in the capitulation of Strasburg, which is regarded as the other step toward the termination of the hopeless strife against manifest destiny.

We would be surprised at the news of an early surrender of Metz, though Bazaine is reported to have thirty-three cavalry regiments and forty-two field batteries, besides being in all 30,000 horses. It is reported the unsuccessful sorties have had a depressing effect upon the spirit of the garrison. Exaggerating rumors are current with regard to the amount of provisions on hand. It is hardly creditable that the magazines contain forage enough for so large a number of horses, although some of the horses have been killed. Should Bazaine be compelled to make a final effort to break through the Prussian forces, for with the loss of his artillery teams, the last hope of getting an honorable surrender of the material is considered here unlikely, from his known austerity and ambitious character. It is hoped he will preserve enough to obtain prominence in the future government by holding one.

The refusal of the Czar to see Thiers occasion satisfaction here.

[Special to the New York World.]

THE RECENT CABINET MEETING—WILL NOT RECOGNIZE THE FRENCH REPUBLIC—CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION OF SUPPLYING ARMS TO FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—At a Cabinet meeting today the whole subject of the European situation was considered, the manner of handling the Newport and Cincinnati bridge was held under the consideration. The question of how to execute a secret treaty with France by which, for certain concessions made Prussia, that Government would consent to France taking possession of Belgium. This letter of instructions by Napoleon is the origin and source of the famous Benedetti treaty, which created such an excitement in the Court Circles of Europe at an early stage of the war. The publication of this evidence of the duplicity and intrigue of the fifty guests. Of Rouher, assisted him ill-feeling towards him in this city.

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Great activity prevails in the military department. Orders are issued for the rapid concentration of stores at different points. A commission of engineers left St. Petersburg to-night on an examination of the fortifications at Odessa, in view of contemplated alterations.

A Mormon Refused Naturalization.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SALT LAKE, Sept. 29.—In the District Court yesterday, before Chief Justice McKean, a Mormon by the name of Susborn applied to be naturalized. In reply to the questions of the Judge, Susborn said that he had but one wife, but that he believed it was right and according to the laws of God to marry another while his present wife is living, and though the laws of the land forbid, he thought it his duty to obey the laws of God rather than the laws of men. Entertaining different views of the law and American citizenship, the Chief Justice refused to naturalize him.

Bridge Meeting at Cincinnati.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, September 30.—An adjourned meeting to consider the manner of building the Newport and Cincinnati bridge was held to-day. The report of the committee was presented, stating an examination had been made, from which the committee is satisfied the width of the span was in conformity to law, but that the building of the breakwater above the pivot pier to the Cincinnati shore, also the pivot pier itself, would form a serious obstruction to navigation. They also found the location of the pivot opening not made to bear to channel as practicable, as the law directs. Action on the report was postponed one week.

United States Supreme Court.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Sep. 30. The Supreme Court of the United States will meet Oct. 21, in continuation of the last December term, which will end on the 3d Monday of next December, when the new term will commence. The call of the Docket will be resumed at once 204. The case of Mrs. Myra Bradwell, from Cook Co. Illinois, for a license at law, will come before the Court on a writ of error. Senator Carpenter appears for the plaintiff. The Court of Claims will meet on the first Monday of November.

Other Cable Dispatches.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 30.—The *Times'* money article says a further reduction in the rate of interest by the Bank of England may be looked for.

The press expects little good from the Cabinet meeting to be held to-day on the subject of foreign affairs. The result, says one journal, must dissatisfy the belligerents and please nobody.

The investigation into the Captain disaster is now pending. Correspondence was read showing that Capt. Noles, of the Naval Construction Bureau, was dissatisfied because his views had been modified in the building of the Monarch and asked and received a *carte blanche* in regard to the Captain.

An explosion of fire in a colliery near Finley killed one man and injured several.

The steamship Aleppo, from New York, arrived at Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, September 30.—The Cotton Brokers' Association yesterday unanimously passed a resolution that henceforth any member failing to pay twenty shillings to the pound should be expelled.

ITALY.

ROME, September 30.—The victorious Italians here now begin to show sympathy for the French Republicans.

ROME, September 30.—Cardinal Antonelli bids the Romans trust with the Italians and promises General Cardorna that he shall have an early opportunity of conferring with the Pope.

SPAIN.

MADRID, September 30.—Admiral Topete and other Seignors who protest against the call of the Constituent Cortez are extremely unpopular at Madrid.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, September 29.—The naturalization treaty with the United States has been signed by the Austrian Government.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, September 30.—The Bank of Holland has reduced the rate of discount to 4½ per cent.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, September 30.—Consols 1⅞. Bonds quiet and steady: 5-20s of '62, ⅜, do '65, 9⅜; do '67, 8⅞. Ten-forties, ⅝. Stocks steady: Erie, 18; Illinois, 113; Western, 28. Manchester market dull.

LIVERPOOL, September 30. Cotton: sales for the week 56,000, exporters 13,000, speculators 2,000, stock 521,000 bales: American 151,000 bales; number of bales afloat 254,000; American 98,000 bales: receipts for the week 69,000 bales: American 17,800 bales; market flat with sales to-day of 10,000 bales uplands at 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d. Wheat: red western 8s 3d@8s 4d; winter 8s 6d@8s 7d. Flour 23⅝s. Corn 29s. Provisions unchanged. Petroleum spirits 12½d. Linseed oil 28s.

LONDON, September 30.—Tallow 44s. Sperm oil 82s.

ANTWERP, September 30.—Petroleum dull.

Farragut Obsequies at New York—Ceremonies Interfered With by a Storm.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 30.—2:30 P. M.—The remains of Admiral Farragut arrived this morning on the Bristol, escorted by a Committee of the Common Council. They were taken thence in the tug boat Catalpa to the Brooklyn navy yard, the combined forces of the navy yard and a number of other officers being on board the tug. They left the navy yard at 10:30 A. M., and arrived at the foot of Canal street at 11 o'clock, amidst a thunderous salute, and handed over the remains to those in waiting. The procession started immediately amidst salutes of guns and immense crowds.

The funeral cortege proceeded on the march up Broadway in the face of a violent rain storm, which began about ten o'clock and continued without cessation during the whole time of the procession. The Admiral's body, Marine Band, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, had the head of the column and was followed by a regiment of the second division, acting as a guard of honor to the corpse. Then artillery pieces the companies of Franc Tireurs at the disposal of the Minister of War and subjects them to military discipline in common with Mobilized Guards. The official title exempts telegraphic employes from military service.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

CHERBOURG, September 29.—The greatest part of the French fleet returned to this port Sunday. Squadrons have been left in the North sea and English channel, sufficiently large to protect the French coast.

A BALLOON MAIL FROM PARIS.

ROUEN, Sept. 29, via TOURS, Sept. 30.—Another balloon from Paris landed near this city to-day. The courier, with a multitude of letters and packages, has gone forward to Tours.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

COLOGNE, September 30.—The *Gazette* publishes the views of several correspondents on the question of terms of peace. The writers, while admitting that the majority of people in Alsace is German, they call the editors to task for the statement that the same is true of Lorraine. The latter is the native province of who passed a great part of his life in that province, says the German element is hardly perceptible and that language is spoken only in a thin belt adjoining the frontier.

FROM GERMANY.

ANOTHER ARMY CORPS.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—Midnight.—A new German corps, consisting of 30,000 troops, being a part of the authorized Landwehr levy last made, are now engaged in entering France. They will be rapidly transported by rail to assist the besiegers before Paris in the reduction of that city.

THE MARSHAL'S LETTER OF INSTRUCTION.

The official journal of the Prussian Government, in this city, to-day publishes the notorious letter written by the late Emperor Napoleon to his Minister at this Court, the Duke de Benedetti. Instructions were given to the French representative by Napoleon that an attempt should be made to induce Prussia into executing a secret treaty with France by which, for certain concessions made Prussia, that Government would consent to France taking possession of Belgium. This letter of instructions by Napoleon is the origin and source of the famous Benedetti treaty, which created such an excitement in the Court Circles of Europe at an early stage of the war. The publication of this evidence of the duplicity and intrigue of the fifty guests. Of Rouher, assisted him ill-feeling towards him in this city.

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BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Commissioner Delano yesterday resumed his official duties.

—The President is not expected to reach Washington until Monday.

—The Southern Commercial Convention assembles at Cincinnati Oct. 4th.

—President Grant and Secretaries Belknap and Robeson dined at the Union League, New York, last night

—The U. S. steamer Narragansett is preparing for sea at Portsmouth, N. H. It is understood she will go to Brazil.

—By returns just made to the Illinois State Board of Equalization it appears that there are 2,213,570 hogs in Illinois.

—The Italians of Chicago will hold a mass meeting for the purpose of celebrating the annexation of Rome and the unity of Italy.

—Hon. N. B. Judd publishes a card in the Chicago *Evening Post*, announcing that he is not a candidate for nomination to Congress.

—The National Schutzenfest begins to-day at Cincinnati. The day will be devoted to the reception of guests. The fest will continue ten days.

—Preparations at Augusta, Ga., for an Agricultural Convention and the annual fair of the Cotton States fair association are being rapidly completed. The South will be represented by prominent men.

—Fifteen dollars in nickel coin was received at the National Treasury yesterday from a postmaster, asking the amount to be redeemed in paper money. This coin is not redeemable, and Treasurer Spinner so informs the sender.

—Christopher Jones has been arrested at Toronto, Canada, for robbing the London and County bank in England of 11,000 pounds. The robbery was committed seven years ago. The prisoner was detected by his family following him to Toronto where he had been living under the name of Hadwell.

—A special from Sioux City says: Arrivals from Whetstone state that Spotted Tail is at at the Agency with his warriors, and has not been drawn. The Indians are peaceably disposed, their annuities being delivered to them according to promise, and they declare their intention to remain quiet so long as Commissioner Parker controls their affairs.

—At Cincinnati, yesterday morning, there was a grand display of the entire Fire Department in honor of the Southern merchants now on a visit to that city. After parading through the principal streets, which were thronged with people, an exhibition occurred on Canal and Plum streets, in which nearly all the engines of the city were engaged.

—The record of prisoners sent to the State Prison and Penitentiary by Judge Bedford, of New York city, during last month, is unequaled. Fifty-nine were sent to the State Prison for burglary and grand larceny, for an aggregate of three hundred and three years, and thirty-seven were sent to the Penitentiary for an aggregate term of sixty-eight years.

—It is not probable that Senator Morton, the new Minister to England, will be able to sail for London before the first or tenth of November. He is now at the mineral springs in Michigan, where he will remain for a few days, when he will return to Indiana and make a few speeches, remaining there until after the election, which occurs on the eleventh of October. He will then visit Washington.

—The French gunboats "Bouset," Captain Francquest, and the "La Bouche Trouille," are lying off the Battery, in New York, blockading the Hamburg and Bremen steamers. Both are screw propellers, making from ten to fourteen knots an hour under a full head of steam. The armaments are twenty-four pound howitzers, and one rifled sixty pound steel gun each. The German steamer Frankfort, which left the port on Thursday last, did not do so in consequence of the French gunboats.

—Arrests were made at New York city yesterday of a gang of counterfeiters in the actual prosecution of their illegal business. The persons arrested were Russians and gave their names as follows: Alexis Nicolas, engraver; Clement Haslyser, printer, and Adolph Koch, pressman. The engraver was at work on a plate for \$5 notes of a one hundred fifty cent stamp, the printer was engaged on a stone, and the pressman working off backs of stamps. A large number of half finished notes were captured, with plates and machinery.

—Five cents will be the fare on the New York city railways after next Monday. The Governmental tax of one-eighth of a cent on the fares expires by limitation on that day, and the companies have concluded to exact five cents. Mr. Admiral President of the Third Avenue Railway having been interviewed on the subject, testifies that the company will lose a million dollars per annum by the reduction, and that the loss can only be met by the reduction of the wages of the employes, or there will be made to got relief from the Legislature.

—It is rumored at Chicago in railroad circles that Col. Charles Hammond is to be removed from the superintendency of the Union Pacific Railroad, and that E. B. Phillips, late Superintendent of the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Railroad, is to be appointed in his place. The reason for Col. Hammond's removal is said to have its origin in a local quarrel with Mayor Medill, Senator Hadley, or rather the interests which various directors are supposed to hold in the rival towns, both of which claim the terminus of the road. It is further rumored that Col. Hammond has sent in his resignation, but that it has not yet been accepted.

—Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell, in a circular issued yesterday to various bureau chiefs of his Department, instructs them in making up estimates of expenditures for the next fiscal year, to make them in accordance with law and not in any case to exceed the amount appropriated by Congress. The estimate for deficiencies must be made with great care in this regard. No estimate for any increase of salary must be included in the regular book of estimates, but all such estimates must be submitted in a separate form for the consideration of the Secretary, and must be determined upon according to the circumstances governing each case.

Cincinnati Industrial Exposition—Banquet to Excursionists.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—The attendance at the Industrial Exposition was fully as great as yesterday, when ten thousand persons were visitors. More persons are present now during the day. A special artist is here to-day sketching the scene, and in addition to application for periodicals, the exhibition may be said to be in full tide of success.

The banquet at Pike's Hall to-night, in honor of the Green Line excursionists, is one of the most brilliant character. Pike's Hall is the only place where such a banquet could be given here now. The passenger bridge across the James river, one and a fourth miles long, was washed away last night. The old bridge of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad were submerged. The canal is submerged and the boats drifting about over the tow path and trees. The water is twenty feet deep. The water washed up the main gas pipe last night and Lynchburg was suddenly enveloped in total darkness. The employes of the employes on the South Side Railroad are cut off on an island below the city.

The Secretary of War will reach Richmond about two P. M. to-day. The river here has already risen a foot. In the lower portion of the city the merchants are busy removing their goods to places of safety. The telegraph lines are down in all directions.

A number of buildings at Lynchburg have swept away and the water and gas works both are submerged. Houses from the country have been floating by all night and this morning. The new iron bridges of the Southside Railroad were carried away this morning.

A telegram from Gordonsville says the North Anna river is flooding all the surrounding country. Houses, cattle and barrels of flour have been floating down the stream all morning.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Gordonsville says the account of the flood represents the disaster as exceeding the first reports. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad Bridge, over Rockfish river, is reported swept away. The bridges over the river and Moore's Creek, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, are also gone. Burling's and Wells' Mills are both going down the river Anna, with four hundred barrels of flour afloat around them. A dwelling house, completely furnished, went by this afternoon. The river Anna is filled with the debris of barns, furniture, agricultural implements, crops &c. All the crops on the lowlands are a total loss. The telegraph lines to Lynchburg and the West is hardly damaged.

Vice President Wickham, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, is between Greenwood and Waynesboro with two trains, unable to advance or recede. Superintendent Vandergrift, of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, went to the break at Moore's Creek with a train this afternoon.

The water here has risen ten feet since noon. This water is from the river Anna, that from Lynchburg will strike here about midnight. The water at Lynchburg is 25 feet higher than ever known before.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30.—The flood reached here at half-past twelve o'clock in a rise of ten feet high and in twenty minutes the river rose six feet. There was great excitement in the lower part of the city in removing goods to places accessible to water. The Orange Hotel and Orange and Alexandria Railroad bridge at Lynchburg were swept away this morning.

Railroad Ticket Agents' Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, September 30.—In the Convention of the General Railroad Ticket Agents to-day the Committee appointed to report on the questions raised by Mr. Neilson, submitted the following, fully appreciating the importance of perfecting arrangements for securing the business traffic between Australia and the old world, they report that Mr. Neilson be requested to supply his resolutions for publication, together with such other data as he thinks proper for the use of this association; that each member supply his general managing officer with a copy, and request his co-operation and influence toward securing the passage of a bill by Congress providing for the establishment of a first class steamship line between San Francisco and Australia, which will be the only link now wanting to perfect the chain of through transit.

The Committee further say: Impressed with the importance of perfecting arrangements at an early day, under which through transportation may be secured between the points herein before mentioned, we recommend the appointment of a committee by the Association, who shall represent the rail lines interested, and who will confer with the representatives of a steamship lines, and will establish through rates and agree upon necessary details.

Grand Master of Firemen.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 30.—There was a grand master of firemen here to-day, including companies from Rock Island, Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The procession numbered about three thousand men, manning sixteen steamers, thirty-one hand engines and seven hook and ladder and hose companies.

Live Stock.

ALBANY, September 30.—The live stock market is tending downward; offerings average better than last week's; choice and mostly selected steers sold fully up to last week's prices, while medium declined ½c; the highest price paid was 9¼c for selected Kentucky steers averaging 1,462 pounds; fine grade Iowa steers sold down to 8¾c, and for good 8@8¼c was considered a high price. Sheep are about the same as last week, while lambs are about ½c higher owing to the improved demand by the New York market. Hogs: the supply is moderate and market nominally lower, the best State selling at 6¾c and choice Illinois at 7c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—Cattle market closed very dull with a tendency to a further decline; only 101 head passed over the scales, and the prices hardly touched those of yesterday; the supply was 20 car lots less than the same day last week. Sheep a shade lower and large numbers shipped east for want of buyers. Hogs dull and declined ¼c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 30.—Flour nominally unchanged. Corn dull with mixed at 72c and white 75@76c. Oats quiet and firmer at 53@55c. Bran 90@95c. Hay dull and prices accessible to water. The Orange Hotel and Orange and Alexandria Railroad bridge at Lynchburg were swept away this morning.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 30.—Tobacco—sales 124 hhds frosted trash to good leaf at \$5.35@6.12½; low to good leaf \$6.75@8.25. The other portion of the market could not be obtained to-day.

ABOUT a week ago the following notice was posted on the bulletin in the New York Gold Room:

Notice.—All white hats found in the Board Room after the 25th of September will be contraband of war, and will be treated accordingly.

By order of the Sub-Committee.

As soon as Trinity clock chimed three on Monday, the onslaught commenced, and for a time the Long Room presented a wild scene, the air being filled with dilapidated white "tiles." Upon the conclusion of the beaver battle, a wrecking expedition was organized, when it was found that thirty-seven white hats had been irretrievably disabled, and it is reported that the Fulton Market hat dealers disposed of all their ill-shaped commodities between 5 and 6 o'clock.

"NOVELTY" is the fitting name given to the market house at Martha's Vineyard. It is built of drain pipe, in perpendicular columns, painted and sanded to resemble granite pillars, and makes quite an imposing structure.

BY MAIL FROM ABROAD.

THE Prussian journals speak in high terms of the bravery displayed by the Hebrew volunteers in the German army.

THE Danish parsons of North Schleswig who refuse to pray for the success of the Germans, lose their places by order of the Government.

THE second son of the former Prussian Cabinet Minster, Count Schwerin Putzar, was killed in the assault on St. Privat, on the 18th of August.

THE Fifth Prussian Rifles took the first cannon in the present war from the French. They received premiums to the amount of several thousand dollars.

QUEEN VICTORIA, who at the first contributed £500 to the funds of the National Society for Aid to the sick and Wounded in War, has now consented to become its patroness.

Two leaders of regimental bands, Wollenhaupt and Freese, both eminent musicians, were killed at Gravelotte. Two other band leaders were wounded at the same battle.

A LONDON firm has contracted to supply a house in Paris with 6,000 mourning bonnets and 60,000 yards of crape, within the next fortnight, and at Berlin the orders given are far greater.

A FARMER'S wife in Prussia sent her seventh and last son into the war with the words, "Now I give them my seventh son. But if the French invade the country after all, none of you need come back."

IN one of the Berlin subscription lists for the wounded Germans, appears the following line: "John Walter, M. P., Bearwood, Walkingham, £50." Mr. Walter is one of the proprietors of the London *Times*.

THE Prince of Wales will visit Edinburgh about the 12th of October, to be installed as a patron of the Masonic order in Scotland. At the same time he will lay the foundation stone of the new infirmary.

A HONG KONG dispatch of the 23d ult. says that a commercial panic has been caused in China generally in consequence of the war in Europe. Business in imports and produce is almost entirely suspended at all ports.

THREE sons of a butcher named Man, in Treves, Prussia, were killed at the battle of Gravelotte. They were in the same company, and stood side by side, when all three of them were killed by the explosion of the same shell.

SIR RODERICK MURCHISON has resolved to give six thousand pounds toward the endowment of a chair of geology and mineralogy in the University of Edinburgh, if the government shows equal liberality in the matter.

SOME weeks ago a car of refuse salt was purchased at Godorich for the Bruce mines, Canada, for the purpose of trying the experiment of extracting copper from the ore, by means of salt and sulphuric acid, without smelting. The experiment succeeded, and a new branch of industry is likely to result.

IN spite of the war, the Art Exhibition in Berlin, advertised for September 18th, 1870, will take place according to the programme published. A great number of the fine works of art will be exposed. If the Minister of Fine Arts gives his consent, the proceeds of this year's exhibition are to be devoted to the benefit of the German wounded.

A FRENCH journalist says "Our colleague of Pene has just invented a defensive engine that leaves at a distance 20 centimeters, mitrailleuses and steel guns. This engine is only a word, but a word of tremendous power. 'If Paris is conquered,' said he, 'Paris will be ridiculous. And as Paris cannot persuade itself to be ridiculous under any circumstances, Paris is invincible.'"

ACCORDING to the accounts received from all parts of Prussia, it seems that there has been a good average yield both in corn and wine. Although in a few separate districts has the rye not equalled the expectations formed. The out-crop is on the whole satisfactory, though it has suffered in some places from the heavy rain which fell after it was cut and before it was got in.

PROF. VON LAUGENBECK, a member of the Privy Council of the King of Prussia, lost a son in the battle of Gravelotte. This battle, in which the Fifth Brandenburg Division bore the brunt of the fight, was particularly severe on the nobility of the Prussian capital, and there is hardly one of the higher Prussian officials who has not to mourn the loss of some dear relative, killed on that bloody field.

NAPOLEON III., in conversing at Namur with a distinguished diplomatist, who is greatly devoted to the imperial dynasty, used the following words: "I must give all praise to the discipline and bravery of the Prussian troops. Their discipline is always the same, and I am surprised only by their courage. Nothing can resist them, and they will enter Paris, which cannot defend itself successfully against them."

THE Crown Princess of Prussia whose health has been shattered by her unceasing toil for the wounded in the hospitals of Berlin, has retired for a few weeks' rest to the German watering place of Hamburg. Her children are with her. But although she has retired from the immediate field of her labors, she persists in her unceasing efforts to bring relief to the wounded by conducting the management of the hospitals she has built by letter.

AT the request of the managers of the International Exposition at Cassel, in Germany, Bismarck proposes to become an exhibitor and intends to exhibit, as the product of his sanguinary industry, one of the captured mitrailleuses. We wonder if King William was trying to crack a horrible joke, and become in his turn an, exhibitor at the Exposition at Cassel, by sending Louis Napoleon to the palace of Wilhelmshohe, at that place?

THE Prussians not being able to use the railway from Metz to the frontier, which is within range of the forts, have constructed another for their communications with Saarbruck, Strasburg and the east. They have also formed another mountain road, to be connected with the former from Remilly to Pont-a-Mousson. About four thousand five hundred laborers were occupied on it, among whom are many miners and two hundred and fifty plate layers.

NEWS has been received from Gibraltar, dated September 6th, of the loss on the previous night of the British gunboat Trinculo. It appears that while cruising off Estepona she was run into by the Spanish merchant steamer Moratin. The crew had barely time to escape in the boats, four minutes only elapsing from the moment of collision to the sinking of the Trinculo. Some of the crew, who were forward, saved themselves by climbing over into the Moratin. Two of the crew of the Trinculo are missing.

THE Catholic convents of Saxony are bitterly blamed by the German press for the unpatriotic spirit displayed by them. Although very rich, they have refused to receive any wounded in their walls, or do the least to lessen the sufferings of the victims of the present war. This conduct becomes especially obnoxious when compared to the profuse liberality and charity displayed by Catholic institutions of other parts of Germany, whose inmates have been unceasing in their noble efforts to aid and comfort the wretched sufferers.

A MILITARY chaplain, the Rev. Patrick Beaton, has made public some interesting remarks upon crime in the British army. In spite of recent efforts to render the service attractive, no less than 1,776 deserters were apprehended and sentenced to imprisonment in 1868. This proportion out of a force of 85,000 is large, and would be considerably increased by the addition of those who escaped detection. Deserters consist chiefly of two classes—married recruits and "bounty lifters," *i. e.* scoundrels who enlist for the sake of the bounty, spend it, and then desert to re-enlist again.

THE Berlin *Correspondent* says: On the 9th inst., fifty years had passed since Georges Bancroft, the celebrated American historian, who now represents the United States at Berlin, took his doctor's degree at Gottingen. The university of that town and Berlin, the Berlin Academy, and the Faculty of Law sent deputations to congratulate the eminent scholar and diplomatist on the occasion, and Professor Curtius brought a similar testimony of respect from the *Gelehrten Mittwochsgellschaft*. In doing so these learned bodies only gave expression to sentiments entertained by the whole literary world of Germany, and indeed of Europe.

THE following, attributed to the French *pater familias*, suggests the droll story told by the author of the "Sparrowgrass Papers," of the Yonkers Home Guard that was never to leave Yonkers except in case of invasion: M. and Madame Pradhomme had heard much talk of works for the fortifications of Paris. 'Joseph, my dear,' said Madame P——, 'do you intend to go to the ramparts?' 'I have been already, Madame P——,' 'You don't understand me: will you be there when the Prussians come to Paris?' 'Gabrielle,' said M. P——, with immense solemnity, 'learn that your husband felt bound in honor to precede these vandals!'"

THE Cassel *Tageblatt* of the 8th states, that Prince Ney and Prince Murat, Generals Castanesu, Pajol, Vaubert, DeGenlis, and Reille, the last the bearer of the imperial letter to King William, are in the Emperor's company. Generals Donay and Lebrun are not there. Yesterday evening the Princess Murat, wife of the Prince, arrived, and dismounted at the Schoubarit Hotel at Wilhelmshohe. McMahon, who was wounded in the thigh by a shell, is expected by and by. A telegraph and Postoffice is erected at the castle. The servants and suite of the Emperor number about 130 persons, who are entertained collectively at the hotel, while the Emperor has at his disposal in the castle the cook sent from Berlin.

A SCANDALOUS scene occured at the Jesuit Church of Paderborn, Prussia, some Sundays ago. A Jesuit named Father Schlum preached a sermon, and said, among other patriotic statements, "It is a sin, and will be punished with the torments of hell, if you do not recognise the doctrines of the Holy See; but whoever will support Prussia in the present war will be condemned to eternal damnation, for it opens the way for Protestants." The congregation present rose up like a man and refused to let the priest go on in his sermon, shouting, "Down with the infamous Jesuit!" News of this occurrence spread rapidly on the streets, and created considerable excitement. An immense crowd gathered in front of the church and the convent, and proposed to take it by storm. The military had to be called out, and they succeeded only after two hours in quieting the excited populace. The commander of the troops now proceeded to arrest the preacher, but he and his colleagues had made tracks for safer quarters long before.

The Women's Club House.

A reporter has dipped his pen in gold and vermillion to describe the ladies' clubhouse of Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin, situated in the most fashionable part of New York, between Fifth and Madison avenues. Two staircases of brown stone lead to massive walnut doors, with plate-glass

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER

Of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:

Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT.
JAMES K. MOORHEAD, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT.
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.

STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
D. H. WHITE, Sewickley.
JOHN H. KERR, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROSS, Pittsburgh.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY,
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.

CORONER,
J. G. WEST, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin township.

(From the New York Tribune.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

"The XXIId and XXIIId Districts of the Key-Stone State are composed of Allegheny and Butler counties, and include the City of Pittsburgh and its suburbs whereof Allegheny City (across the river) bears the same relation to her that Brooklyn does to New York. In these two districts, there is a Republican majority of about Ten Thousand; Thereupon, two Republican tickets have been nominated in each, and there is danger that this split will result in the election of at least ONE DEMOCRAT, who will vote to elect an ANTI-TARIFF SPEAKER, and thus to put the WHOLE POWER OF THE HOUSE into the hands of those who teach that PITTSBURGH has been built up at the expense of the consumers of iron throughout the country. If PITTSBURGH CAN STAND THIS, the rest of us will HAVE TO; but we can perceive no GOOD REASON WHY A REPUBLICAN SHOULD THROW AWAY HIS VOTE ON AN IRREGULAR CANDIDATE, AND THUS CONTRIBUTE TO THE ELECTION OF HOPKINS. IT SEEMS TO US THAT PITTSBURGH CAN'T AFFORD IT."

POOR CARNAHAN! who served his country in fat office "Four full Terms" and then quietly retired, tries hard to hide his dirty work, in trying to defeat Governor Geary at Philadelphia in '69. Would he like to have the names of the delegates "his click" tried hard to persuade to not vote for Geary, after being instructed to do so? *Forty Full Terms.*

THE amount of whining done by the *Post* over the colored citizen voters is truly pitiful. Day after day it addresses them as "colored citizens," and has the impudence to try and advise them. No colored man in this county but what remembers well when this same journal that now addresses them, called them *Niggers, greasy niggers*, and only fit to black boots, and be sold like brutes. Who thought ten years ago that the editor of the *Post* would admit that a black man was a human being.

OUR WAR TELEGRAMS are very brief. A new German corps of 80,000 men is entering France, and will be rapidly pushed forward in besieging Paris. Russia is earnestly engaged in preparing for war, and five hundred muskets are daily turned into breech loaders at the Arsenal at Kief. Disorder and violence have broken out in the French army, among the fresh levees, and the officers seem unable to maintain discipline. According to our latest telegrams Orleans has not been occupied, and the Prussian army has desisted in its march westward, and is collecting around Paris. The Mobiles have been armed with a new and terribly destructive weapon, that is expected to outrival the famous mitrailleuse. What it is is kept a profound secret for the present.

THE CRIME REGISTER every day. As the campaign draws to a close the signs become more cheering. As soon as our men went to work the disbursements began to disappear; and the more active the work, the more encouraging have been the indications.

All troubles grow less as we face them manfully, and the emptiness of the "Reform" movement has in every case been clearly demonstrated by meeting it boldly and vigorously. In every election district where the Republicans have taken hold of the work in earnest, the bugbear of the Third party has dwindled from its first apparent hugeness to absolute dwarf inhood. It is very evident, now, that there has been an immense amount of blowing done, by the paid agents of the Reform party; but it is just as evident that there has been no substantial basis for the blowing.

The election returns will puncture the windbags who have been gassing until everybody is nauseated: and our people will all then see, what most of them now are, that big talk on the streets and at meetings, and immense blowiating in the papers, is no evidence of real strength.

Much good work has already been done by our friends, but much remains to be done. Keep up the work already begun; push it along steadily; stir up the lukewarm and lazy; do all that is needed to bring out a full vote; correct any false impressions that may have been formed in the mind of any voter; and attend faithfully to the numerous details attending every election; and our word for it, the result will gladden the heart of every true Republican in the country.

THE deliberately concocted falsehood upon one of our candidates for Assembly, Mr. John B. Robb, put forward by Mr. Joseph Walton, at a "Reform" meeting, is a specimen of the dishonesty with which the "Reformers" have carried on their campaign.

Mr. Robb, after he was nominated by a very flattering vote on the first ballot, in our Convention, voluntarily offered to Mr. Walton to withdraw, if, by his withdrawal and the substitution of Mr. Walton's name, the entire withdrawal of the "Reform" ticket could be secured.

This was a very manly and creditable offer on the part of Mr. Robb. It was an offer to sacrifice himself and his political chances to restore harmony to the party. Nothing could be more disinterested. The sole consideration with him was the good of the party, his only desire a wish to promote harmony and success.

Yet the "Reformers," instead of prizing this unselfish offer, put Mr. WALTON forward in the vile effort to blacken this man's reputation by asserting in a public meeting, and on his authority in the press, that Mr. Robb had offered to withdraw "with a consideration," meaning thereby to convey to the public the idea that Mr. Robb had offered to withdraw for a pecuniary compensation.

Could anything be meaner than this? We have witnessed many mean things in politics, but have never seen anything quite so low as this effort to torture a manly, unselfish proposition into a mercenary one. It is a disgrace to the men engaged in it; and if all other reasons were wanting, the fact that WALTON allowed himself to be used in this dirty scheme is enough, of itself, to dissuade men from voting for him.

ANOTHER NEW PLANK IN THE THIRD PARTY PLATFORM.—MONEY QUALIFICATION.

"Of this amount ($83 350 27) $38 047 66 is the increase paid to jurors. Does the *Commercial* object to this? There is no class of men in the community more poorly paid."—GAZETTE.

Yes! we do object to this astonishing and unnecessary addition to the public burthens. When the "organ" says that "there is no class of men more poorly paid" it only shows that it has no conception of the nature of the institution in supposing that it was ever intended to be a *paying office*. We beg to say that the obligation to service on jurors is properly a *duty* or burthen just as much as road or military service, which ought to fall, and would under a proper administration as it does in England, on those who are most able to bear it, and whose comparative ease and habits of life best fit them for its performance.—*Commercial*, Sept. 30.

This is a new idea for AMERICANS to entertain. This is a wondrous effort of Reform, turning the administration of justice into the hands of a *monied aristocracy*. It would drive from the jury box every element that sympathizes with the poor man, struggling for his daily bread. To introduce a money qualification into the jury box, would be setting the heel of wealth on the neck of the laborer. It would debase the workingman, and create an oligarchy. This is *not* Republicanism. This is *not* the principle for which our land was drenched with blood. *Not* the principle that gave four millions of slaves the rights of citizenship. *Not* the principle that declares all men free and equal under the law. Side by side with this proposition stands a money qualification for voters. While we are so modestly referred to England as having a more proper administration with regard to jurors than has America, we might use the same argument to prove the necessity of restricting the right to vote to a land qualification.

But bad as is the logic of this article, it is exceeded in insult to the laboring man, by the one that follows:

We are advised by gentlemen familiar with the Courts, that even at the old rate of compensation, it was eagerly sought for as a *privilege* by laboring men, while the richer invariably excused themselves in case they happened to be drawn; so that as a consequence the jurors were so generally incompetent that the late Judge Grier was more than once obliged to dismiss and send them home.—*Commercial, September* 30.

We know where this argument comes from. Its application to the United States Courts, where Mr. Carnahan was District Attorney, is sufficient for our purposes, in drawing our conclusions in regard to its authorship. It should condemn any men or set of men who advocate it. Is this the reason millionaires are placed on the Third Party ticket? Is this the reason the *Commercial* states "we have had enough of the Humphries"? Is this what is meant by having better men on their ticket than on ours? What *laboring* men ever sought the privilege of sitting on the jury at one dollar per day? It is an insult to the workingmen, and they should rebuke it. With what ease the *Commercial* jumps from labor to ignorance, and from riches to wisdom.

But apart from these endeavors by that sheet to break down the great sterling principle that underlies all true Republicanism, that all men are equal under the law, its logic to support its view of the case is most execrable. In the first place, although the obligation to serve on a jury is a duty, it is not a *private* duty but a *public* one, and the public should pay for it. Starting out with the Quarter Sessions, those men who sit day after day within that Court-room, are not only the bulwark between the Commonwealth and innocence, but also between crime and the public. It may be said they protect themselves. Tis true they do, but only as one of the public, who has to pay a tax for that protection. When the annual tax is levied, those jurors have to pay their millage just as much as those who do not serve. In other words they are part of the public who pays the jury. Now to argue that those men who do public duty should lose nine or ten dollars a week, and the public get the benefit of their work is simply nonsense. On the civil side of the Courts it is even worse. For there, there is not the shadow of a reason for turning it a private duty. Not a juror can sit who has any self interest in the case. It is purely and entirely a public duty. What right have we to call on any set of men to leave their ploughs in the furrows, or their sticken in the field, to pay a laborer three dollars a day to take their places, and to come to this city to expend money and time, to decide whether a contract between Jones and Smith for one hundred dollars is to be enforced. There is no reason for it except that it is done that way in England.

But aside from the injustice of asking jurors to work for nothing, another question arises. At the outset of this Third Party campaign there was a terrible clamor over reform. Was that clamor true? Has the Third Party any reason to be proud of its principles? With an utter disregard of all accuracy, the *Commercial*, as the organ of the Third Party, made statements so palpably incorrect that again and again it was forced to correct them. It never has corrected one, *honestly and fairly*. Driven to the wall over and over again, it crawled away without even the semblance of courage Throughout its entire labors for the Third Party it has deliberately misquoted and mutilated articles. We ask our readers why this is. Does *reform* ever act in this way? Is it no evidence of something wrong in the movement? Take the conduct of any individual, and should it be unfair and unjust in its character, that individual would be condemned. Over and over again we have called the attention of our readers to mutilations of our articles, where we were made to say sentences we never uttered, and where influences could be drawn that were wholly unwarrantable. Why has the *Commercial* adopted this mode to sustain the Third Party ticket? It presented a table a few days since to prove immense expenditures. We took the figures of that table and showed to our readers just where the money had been expended. Having accounted for over sixty thousand dollars out of eighty-three thousand dollars, we challenged the *Commercial* to contradict our figures or our arguments that every dollar thus *far* expended was correct and proper. The *Commercial*, true to its instincts, in its issue of yesterday, mutilates our sentence in such manner as to make us say that the whole amount of $83,000 had been wisely and properly paid out. We do not know that it was not, but we made no such statement. Now we repeat our query, why is it, when we are endeavoring to get before our citizens a truthful statement of all the facts, that the *Commercial* persistently misrepresents us.

Our answer is emphatic and plain. The *Commercial* has no *principle* to stand on. None to advocate. Its clamor of reform is a false cry. Its estimates are not correct, its statements are misrepresentations. Driven to buy it has picked up this question of jury fees and advocates as an invention on Republican principles, simply because it has been forced to do so. When writing that article it knew perfectly well that our Courts were unable to secure the attendance of jurors at all, under the old system. It knew that the question had been canvassed for a long time. It knows that those fees were only increased because the necessities of the case demanded that they should be. It knows there was no corruption about it, but that it was done fairly and squarely under the exigencies of the occasion. Its systematic effort to misrepresent in order to uphold a sinking cause, has led it to adopt a "reform" that will be odious to every Republican in the land.

We urge upon Republicans to follow it no farther. We urge on all laboring men to regard such doctrines as have emanated from its issue yesterday with suspicion and distrust. We condemn this attempt to debase labor into a mere machine unfit for the rights of citizenship, and we repeat that the second great principle of the Third Party is, that a laboring man is too ignorant to sit on a jury, and that none but rich men should exercise that right of citizenship. We have now three avowed principles in this reform movement. First in the field—reducing jury fees, and a money qualification for jurors. Let those who like these reforms, vote the Third Party ticket.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. David Cook Page, D.D., long and favorably known as Rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Allegheny, has published in circular form some valuable suggestions upon the "Value of Meetings for Mutual Conference and Prayer," for the use of his clerical brethren. The introductory paragraphs are mainly citations from distinguished writers, bearing upon the subject, and Scriptural quotations relative to the benefits derived from meetings of this character. The value and necessity of such associations are sustained by cogent reasons, that cannot fail to impress the reader. The Doctor, after giving suitable arguments for the use of such means, proposes that a day and hour of each week be set apart in the Diocese of Pittsburgh, for mutual counsel and exhortation, praise and prayer, allowing the greatest freedom and variation in such exercises. We quote from the circular: "Now producing a sermon or part of a sermon, then an essay or paper, now an exposition of Holy Writ, and then addressing ourselves to the ventilation of a doubt or other practical issue: not excluding the relation of a personal experience even, should it promise to be useful to other brethren, but confining ourselves for the most part to the *subjective*, rather than the *objective* in Christianity, except where, in any given case, the latter may have a bearing, direct or indirect, upon the relation of this Church to other bodies of Christian people" The Doctor designs that the real objects of this associated effort to be eminently practical, and chiefly with the view to raise the standard of Christian and Pastoral aspirations, and quicken the most elevated and ennobling principles of experimental and practical Christianity.

The Ruling Elders of the Presbytery of Philadelphia held a meeting last Monday evening and organized themselves into "The Elders' Association of the Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia." A constitution was adopted and other matters attended to relative to perfecting the organization.

The new United Presbyterian church, at Sloan's Station, was occupied for the first time Sunday week. The building cost twenty-five hundred dollars. Rev. J. B. Clark, D.D., of Allegheny City, preached at the morning and afternoon hours, much to the profit of the congregation.

A memorial was presented to the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Chillicothe, at its late session at Unity, Ohio, whether intercommunion is in accordance with the rules of the United Presbyterian Church, and whether it may be extended to the members of the Methodist Church. The matter was referred to a committee who reported at length, with the following resolution appended: "*Resolved*, That to the question of the memorialists, whether the rules of the U. P. Church authorize intercommunion with the members of other Churches, we answer *No*"

The Century of Universalism was observed last week at Gloucester, Massachusetts. It was a grand affair. Meetings were carried on simultaneously in a large tent and three or four churches. John Murray, an English convert of White field, came to this country in September, 1770, and was the first to preach the doctrines of Universalism, although the real founder of the Universalist denomination was Hosea Ballou, a man of great power of mind. The results of eighty-five years of denominational existence are shown as follows: Societies about eight hundred and fifty; ministers six hundred and fifty. The Church property is valued at five millions of dollars. Already the century offerings to Murray Fund amount to six hundred and fifty thousand dollars for various parochial and educational purposes.

The United Presbyterian Synod of Illinois, have voted that men should be called by the Board or Assembly to enter the foreign mission field, and the responsibility of refusal thrown upon them; instead of leaving them to offer themselves for the work

The Pennsylvania State Sunday School Association recently elected Rev. George A. Peltz, of Philadelphia, the President of the Association, and pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church in that city, State Secretary.

The new Tabernacle of the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, pastor, was dedicated last Sunday. Mr. Talmage took for his text, "Compel them to come in." At the close of the sermon, he offered some brief remarks in regard to the improvement, and stated about twenty thousand dollars would be needed. Over ten thousand were contributed. The structure is one hundred and fifty feet long by one hundred feet wide, and the seats will accommodate thirty-five hundred auditors.

The *Presbyterian Banner* of this city claims to be the legitimate successor of *The Recorder*, and is therefore in its fifty-seventh volume.

According to the Manual of the American Congregational Union, of New York city, six hundred and fifty-five churches, mostly in the West, have been aided within eighteen years in the completion of houses of worship. The total amount appropriated is something over three hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars, and the total cost of the houses built is two million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A Chicago secular paper says the first sermon delivered in Chicago was by Rev. Jeremiah Porter in 1833, now residing in Texas. The Methodist *Advocate* shows very conclusively that Rev. Stephen R. Beggs, a Methodist minister, now living, preached in that city in 1831.

A correspondent of the Boston *Daily News* says that the schools in that part of Maryland, where the people are Roman Catholics, are all stopped, by the withdrawal of the aid from the Freedmen's Bureau.

THE VIRTUOUS "REFORMER."

The author of the annexed communication is a citizen than whom no one is more (or more justly) esteemed for his high moral character and for his excellent judgment We publish his communication to show how one clear-minded, logical, reflecting man of culture and high intelligence, who has the welfare of his party and his country at heart, regards, and how all men should regard, the crusade of the virtuous "Reformers" against the unity and integrity of the great Republican party:

EDITORS GAZETTE: Having an old-fashioned love for honesty and fair dealing, and believing that this principle should be just as rigidly adhered to in State as in individual affairs, I have been much perplexed by the inconsistency of the "reformers," who are so strenuously advocating the election of Mr. Walton. They cry out that the Republican party of this county needs purification; that dishonesty and rottenness are at the centre, namely, the Court House, and that Mr. Walton is the man for the occasion.

The puzzle with me is to know why they should select *him* to carry out their virtuous intentions, against whom they had been specially warned by the Governor, on account of his attempt last winter to pillage the State Treasury.

Mr. Walton can perceive nothing wrong in his attempt to deplete the Sinking Fund of its nine millions and a half of bonds, for the purpose of helping along three or four railroads; and his answer to all objectors is, that more than a million and a half of that amount would have gone to the benefit of a Pittsburgh road! This he seems to think is a triumphant vindication; and the "Reformers," who cry out so lustily against dishonesty, shout "Great is Walton! Virtue and Honesty abide in him forever!"

These exceedingly honest gentlemen have a mighty acute sense of the right, when it relates to what they are required *to pay*; but when it refers to something which they may receive, it becomes immediately "a horse of another color." They are like our good friends the virtuous French, who started out, the other day, to steal from the Germans some of their fair provinces; but quite unexpectedly they were caught in the act, and driven back, and then, being notified that some of the *French* provinces must be given up, as indemnity for the past and security for the future, their virtue and patriotism are all aroused, and they indignantly exclaim, that, rather than surrender one inch of soil, they will fight till the last man shall attest, with his expiring breath, *the justice of their cause!* Bah!

Give us men in the Legislature who will exercise the same rule of honesty in matters where the State is concerned as exists between man and man; and then give us men, as electors of these Representatives, who set their faces against every form and degree of rascality—even though some favorite railroad should remain yet awhile unbuilt. I then stand ready to join them, and to labor with them to the extent of my ability. But so long as their horror of dishonesty extends only to combatting against the terrible "court-house ring," and fails to perceive the turpitude of an act which, if successful, would have plundered our State Treasury of the savings of years, that some few favored individuals might thereby increase their already enormous wealth—just so long do I hope to keep from among them, for their touch is contamination, and their "reform" is a cheat.

ALLEGHENY.

THIRD PARTY REPUDIATED.

MESSRS EDITORS: By this morning's *Commercial* I find my name announced as one of the secretaries of the Reform meeting held at East Liberty last night. Please state through your paper that I was not at the meeting at all, and that my name was used without authority.

Very Respectfully,

J. G. MACCONNELL.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30, 1870.

California Monsters—Relics of Ancient Times.

The Pacific coast is wonderfully rich in the fossil remnants of the antediluvian era. Within the last two months, says a San Francisco correspondent of a Charleston paper, discoveries have been made which, in any other country, would set the *savans* crazy with excitement and furnish material for endless discussions. The chief of these is what was once evidently an immense sea monster. It lies on a high plateau, about one hundred miles to the southeast of Hamilton, Navada, and from its position it is supposed that the locale was once a great shoal, and that the leviathan floundered and perished on its sur face as the water receded. The petrifaction is perfect, and is estimated to weigh about ten tons. It has the head and body of a humpbacked whale, while the extremities extend into feelers and antennæ, like the polypus or devil fish, with the exception that they are evidently lined, during life, with a hard and bony substance. The head is flat and oblong, with eyes set on each side twenty-four inches apart. The mouth is armed with triple rows of teeth, sharp in front, but underneath and well into the jaws they turn into grinders, capped by a solid osseous formation. The length of this singular relict of an unknown age has not yet been determined but as the body blends into the tail it tapers down into so small a size that, making due allowance, its weight would not be far from that stated.

At the present time there is on exhibition in the city the tusk and some teeth of an antediluvian animal, whose magnitude must have dwarfed into littleness the most monstrous mastodon or megatherium, of which we have any account—a beast so large as almost to defy the power of imagination to conjure up an image so vast before the mind's eye. The remains were discovered very recently in a formation of cement and lava near Stockton, in this State. One of the teeth weighs ninety-five pounds, and the tusk is of such immense proportions that the creature to which it belonged must have been several hundred feet long, and weighed hundreds of tons. These mammoth bones will shortly leave for the East and Europe, and are certain to create a sensation there.. Last week the petrified claws of an immense lobster or crawfish, measuring a foot and a half in length, were found in a drift in a Mount Diablo gravel bed, five hundred feet above the tide level, and the papers this morning contain accounts of the discovery of a perfect petrified seal in the White Pine country, together with a great variety of curious fossils and ammonites. Indeed, the coast abounds with relics of antediluvian and possibly pre-Adamite monsters, and every square mile of ground shows evidence of the fearful convulsions that agitated the globe when these tremendous creations of the Supreme Being were coffined in stone.

The People on Stilts.

The pictures of Rosa Bonheur have made us well acquainted with the singular habits which the shepherds of the landes south of Bordeaux have adopted of passing the greater part of their lives on stilts. The first time that a group of these people are seen there is a curious emotion in the mind of a strange prodigy. Dressed in sheep-skins, worn by time, knitting stockings or spinning thread, they gravely pass over the reeds and furze; the spectator buried, as it were, in the bushes, they lifted nearer the sky on the verge of the horizon. The long stick which they handle with so much address, serving as a balancing pole or a support for the arm, contributes still more to the strangeness of their appearance: they look like gigantic crickets, preparing to spring. In the landes of Medoc, not only the shepherds, but every one uses this style of locomotion; the children have no fear, and the women, who are invariably dressed in black, resemble large ravens perched on dead branches. The origin of stilts is unknown, but it is probable that they were not in use before the Middle Ages, ancient authors make no mention of them. In the patois of the country they are called *chanque*, which would seem to fix their origin in the period of the rule of the English, deriving it from our word shank; probably some inventive British mind gave them this serviceable mode of progression. Perched on these narrowed legs the shepherd watches over his charge, concealed in the brushwood, crosses uninjured the marshes and quicksands, fears not to be torn by thorns or dry twigs and can at any time double the time at which he ordinarily walks. Whether it has any effect on the character cannot be decided; but certain it is that these people are distinguished by their wild, savage nature. They have a horror of strangers, and when they perceive a traveler coming toward them, they hasten to flee into concealment.—*Chamber's Journal.*

THE Crown Prince of Saxony was decorated with the Iron Cross on the field of battle on the 18th of August, by the King of Prussia.

LITTLE GIRL NELL.

[A friend recently returned from his annual visit to the Emerald Gem of the Sea contributes the following.—EDS.]

Visitors to the "Giant's Causeway," (Ireland) on their arrival are sure to be accosted by a host of guides, who proffer their services, and at the same time offer for sale small boxes of specimens collected on the coast. These are very neatly gotten up, and the amount asked is generally about half-a-crown (62½ cents) in the morning, but, as the day advances and sales become less frequent, the price is proportionably reduced.

Who'll buy a box of specimens
Just gathered from the strand.
I've Irish diamonds fit to deck
The proudest in the land
With amethysts and jaspers too
That sparkle in the light,
And gems that glance like ladies eyes
With lustre rare and bright.
The price is only half-a-crown.
I really wish to sell.
Do buy a box of specimens
From little Irish Nell.

Then buy a box of specimens
And take me for your guide.
I'll point out all that's to be seen
Along the Causeway side;
I'll lead you to the Magic Well
And to the Giant's chair,
And all will surely come to pass
You wish while seated there.
Who'll give a shilling for a box.
I really wish to sell.
Do buy a box of specimens
From little Irish Nell.

Come buy a box of specimens.
When you are far away,
They'll call to mind the fairy scenes
You've wandered o'er to-day
In poor unelected Ireland
Where beauties lurk in the old
Like the gems in darkness here
Concealed beneath this hill;
Then buy a box of specimens.
Indeed I wish to sell.
Your kind applause is now the price.
Encourage little Nell.

OPINIONS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS.

THE London *Daily News* earnestly hopes that whatever may be the issue of the present war, it is not destined to create, for the danger and torment of Europe an entirely new question. Germany is entitled to just such security as shall seem calculated, on a rational judgement, to guarantee her against another of aggression. But in estimating the value of any proposed securities, it ought to be made a matter of the gravest consideration w ether the immediate and apparent se curity is not fraught with possible dis tobance and danger for the future. No settlement which involves the transfer of territory can be safely regarded as final, and this is an element in the question which statesmanship is bound very gravely to consider. If France loses Alsace, every one must admit that it will "serve her right." If Germany's safety from future aggression is best guaranteed by the annexation of Alsace, then Europe has a dly any right to grumble at Germany for insisting on a measure of needful protection. But this generation and the next probably will have to make up their minds to find "the Alace question" added to the other troubles, complications and dangers of European politics.

The *Standard* cannot venture to entertain any doubt that the King of Prussia considers it part of his mission, as conqueror of the Emperor, to overthrow the Republican form of government, in the creation of which he has been the main agent, and to establish an empire or monarchy in its place. A more preposterous, indefensible, and it may be added, insane intention his Majesty could hardly have conceived If we look at the matter solely from this point of view, we may safely say that no government he may establish, directly or indirectly, will have the slightest chance of ruling in France. The title of the Government of the National Defence is no doubt a very imperfect one. It was in its beginning nothing better than an assumption, although it is absurd to treat it as the product of a mere mob effervescence, inasmuch as the National Guards were the main agents in creating it.

The *Telegraph* thinks it unlikely and somewhat unreasonable that Prussia should be the first of the great Powers to recognize the French Republic. She will naturally ask what guarantee M. Jules Favre and his colleagues can give that the obligations they may assume will not be repudiated by France. The most natural course seems to be, that after the capitulation of Paris, which the *Telegraph* assumes to be inevitable, and which it supposes must end the war, Prussia would convoke the Senate and the Corps Legislatif. The Chambers, it would be urged, were called into existence by the Empire, whose claim to represent France had been acknowledged by France herself and by the world for nearly twenty years.

WE read in the *Spenersche Zeitung*:—"The German people and their armies, from the first, have never doubted that in France they would have to fight, not with the Bonapartes alone, but with the French, on account of their quarrelsome character, their longing for prey and the unresting ambition which induces them continually to disturb their neighbors and the whole of Europe. We desire peace for ourselves and the whole continent, and we intend to have it, by whatever name the Government of France may be called. In 1814 and 1815 the allies chiefly desired to overthrow Napoleon. France had become dangerous to Russia, England and Austria by means of the Emperor, and before his reign they had never to suffer from it, as Germany had for centuries. They were therefore content with the fall of Napoleon. But the Germans, who have now to fight against France alone, consider her dynasty or form of government a matter of very small importance. We desire to compel the French people to keep the peace in the future. We know Germany is the object of their greed, and has been so under all their dynasties and constitutions. The old kings, the republic, the Napoleons, and the Orleans have all taken German land, and they still desire to do so."

THE *Kriegszeitung* comments in the following energetic language on the treacherous conduct of the French in Laon. "In the hour of adversity the French have proved themselves to be an ignoble and degenerate people. Beaten everywhere in the open field, they fire on our flags of truce and our wounded; they form troops of bandits, who fire on us from private houses, and plunder, when they can, their own countrymen; Parisian newspapers incite French officers to violate their sacred promise, and finally, common murder is both practised and extolled. If a soldier who has been granted quarter lays down his arms, and a moment afterwards takes an opportunity to shoot down his unsuspecting conqueror, that is not regarded as war but ordinary murder, and the case is perfectly analagous when a fortress capitulates, and the garrison, after surrendering, takes a treacherous advantage of the victorious besiegers. Such a system of warfare must be met with stern reprisals, and the French need only thank themselves if our soldiers, so valiant in the field and so humane after the fight, become exasperated to the utmost, and their commanders shrink from no means to guard their brave troops from base and cowardly assassination."

THE North German *Correspondent* says the *Rappel* publishes the following passage: "Two nations have created Europe. These two nations are France and Germany. Germany is for the West what India was for the East, a kind of progenitor." In the same number of the same paper we find an address of Gen. Trochu to the National Guard of Paris. In it he says: "At the present moment, in which we see this foreign horde of murderers advancing upon, &c." Now, we should like to know whether the French look upon us as a "horde of murderers," or as their grandfathers. Perhaps as both; this, at least, would explain certain actions of theirs during the present war, which were perhaps prompted by a desire of proving themselves "chips of the old block."

THE *Figaro* says that the French officers who have been released on parole have only given their word not to serve as officers during the present war, and that they are free to enter the army as privates or volunteers.

THE *St. Petersburg Journal* observes:—"The Government of the French Republic pushes patriotism too far when it refuses to sacrifice to a now indispensable peace the fortresses which have not prevented Paris from being besieged.

"Germany has, indeed, heard M. Favre protest against a war which the entire French nation hailed with enthusiasm. It is not easy to understand how right and justice can be on the side of Favre to-day, when M. Favre, in the month of July, maintained the contrary."

PETROLEUM ITEMS.—The following new wells have been struck on the McCray Farm and near Petroleum Centre, since Saturday, the 24th inst., and are reported doing fully the amounts stated Adams well, 250 bbls.; Phillips well, 250 bbls.; Hart & Moore, No. 2, 250 bbls.; Kepler, No. 2, 250 bbls.; Thompson & Cady, No. 3, 250 bbls.

The Harrington & Grosbeck well, struck a day or two since on the Tuttle farm, West Hickory, is reported doing 175 bbls. per day.

The Humphrey & Tomlinson well, upon the Wilkins tract, is doing about 100 bbls. daily.

THE caution that should be observed in storing away explosive agents in safe places is inculcated by an accident that occurred recently in Greenock, Scotland. Twelve young men took refuge from a shower in an unoccupied smith's shop. One of the young men, in searching about the premises discovered a tin box about a foot square, and another observed a small quantity of oil on a forge. These discoveries did not seem to be very important till a third member of the party picked up a hammer with which he struck a careless blow at the box. In an instant a terrible explosion took place, and the whole building and eleven of the unfortunate young men were blown into atoms.

PURE LIQUORS, PURE LIQUORS, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Cognac Brandy,	Sherry Wine,
Old Otard Brandy,	Port Wine.

PINCT, CUSTILLION & CO'S Very Old COGNAC.

Madeira Wine,	Claret, 4 qs.
Catawba Wine.	Muscatel Wine.

Speer's Port Grape Wine; also English and Scotch Ales, Wolfe & Sons', Youngdell's, Campbell's, Allsop's, Bass & Co's, warranted the genuine article. Sold at the lowest prices, by the case or bottle, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,

and Family Medicine Depot.

Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets.

Go to JAMES E BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets, for the finest cigars in the city. Imported and domestic of all kinds sold lower than elsewhere. Remember the place, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

HALF ALIVE.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease, they suffer no positive pain, but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of inanitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ a starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression. *The system needs rousing and strengthening*; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterward into a more pitiable condition than ever, (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but *make the system* up by regenerating the fountain-head of physical energy, and storing the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nutriment and support.

8. the fact that a great house of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble become the strong, the drooping to spirit and benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Perfect vigor will follow the cure is complete—rich healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve, and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Cooking and Heating

STOVES,

RANGES, FURNACES,

AND

Fine Grate Fronts,

INCLUDING THE

COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,

Confidence Cook Stove,

The Boston

DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED

Cooking Range,

Nile's Improved Star Range.

AND

FIERY FURNACE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

206 and 208

Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES! GRATES!

Keep Your Houses Clean,

AND

SAVE FUEL,

BY USING THE

Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.

WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that no other remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 68 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers,

West Point Foundry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

At 50c., Double Width Black Alpacas, a special bargain.

At 12½c., Cotton Batting,

At 6½c., Children's Balmoral Hose,

At 37½c., Men's Undershirts and Drawers.

At 75c., Men's White Dress Shirts,

At $2.50, All-Wool Square Shawls, a great bargain.

At $5.00, All-Wool Double Shawls,

At 6½c., Good Comfort Calicos,

At 8½c., Fast Colored Calicos, an extra good bargain.

At 12½c., Plain Colored Poplins,

At 18½c., Colored Alpaca Lustres,

At 18½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels,

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In Every Department.

Silk Embroidered Flannels,

White and Colored Opera Flannels,

Plain and Barred Country Flannels,

Black and White Plaid Poplins,

All-Wool Serge Plaids,

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, in great variety,

Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds,

Cloakings and Waterproof Cloths,

Shawls and Skirts,

Blankets, Quilts, &c.,

AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

POPULAR GOOD

BELL & M

NO. 21 FIFT

New Goods!!

33 PER

UNDER LAST Y

Shawls, Plaids,

BLANKETS, FLANNEL

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NEW GOODS

HATS, CAPS,

AND

FURS.

M'CORD & CO.,

131 Wood Street,

Have on hand the Largest and Most Complete Stock of HATS, CAPS and LADIES' FURS ever brought to this city, embracing every Style and Quality.

MERCHANTS are requested to call and examine our stock. Our Goods are BOUGHT DIRECT from the Manufacturers FOR CASH which enables us to sell as low as any House in the country.

Orders Promptly Filled.

M'CORD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps and Furs.

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SCHOOL

BOOKS.

SCHOOL STATIONERY.
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SCHOOL SLATES.
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SCHOOL CASKET.
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FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, September 30, 1870.

There is no change worthy of special notice in the loan market. Money continues moderately easy on short rate paper; for long or time there is a disposition to put up the rates slightly.

The day has been a dull one in all respects. There is considerable capital seeking investment in bonds and stocks, but the prices are so high that it is difficult to make transactions.

Bank stocks are in favor, but they are strongly held, and do not easily change hands.

Allegheny Valley bonds are quite as difficult to deal in, the views of buyer and seller keeping them apart. To-day 85¾ was bid for small lots; holders refused to concede a fraction from 86, and blocked sales. There were no operations in oil stocks. Holders of Columbia stock will regret to learn that another dividend will have to be passed. While the production has been quite steady, and the management all that could be desired, the low prices current during the summer and fall effectually prevent the accumulation necessary for a dividend on their large capital.

Private advices from New York report a stiffer gold market. The regular boards in both the gold and stock rooms adjourned for the day out of respect to the memory of the late Admiral Farragut. We have therefore no quotations of Government or stocks.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 30, 1870.

The money and stock market is closed in honor of the Farragut obsequies.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, September 30, 1870. }

The copious rains which we have had during the last 48 hours has stimulated business considerably. Rains have been entertained in the drouth might continue to fall, and that the grain crops would be injured thereby. Furthermore, hopes are now entertained that navigation will soon be resumed again, and with river communication opened up, when the Wheeling, Parkersburg, Zanesville and Cincinnati packets all get to running again, trade here is bound to improve, and a rise would be of great importance to our manufacturers, especially those who ship largely to the South and West. Upon the whole, the situation generally presents a much more promising aspect, and there is not much doubt but what the hopes which have and are still entertained in regard to a good fall and winter trade will be fully realized. At no time for years has Pittsburgh been in better condition for an active trade than at present, and it is earnestly hoped that our merchants and manufacturers will not be disappointed, and, as we have already intimated, there is no good reason why they should be, as the indications at present are favorable.

APPLES—Continue to come in freely and the market is overstocked and weak, though prices are unchanged, ranging from $@2.50 per bbl, for fair to fair to choice.

ASHES—Canada ash, 4; refined, 4½: Pearls, 9½; Pots 7½.

BEANS—Sales at 38 to 39 cents.

BUTTER—Strictly prime butter is scarce and sells readily at 32c, and choice roll might be up to 33 or 34c, but would have to be extra to bring more than 30 cts. Common and medium butter can insure dull and hard to sell as there is no demand for it.

BRAN—Sales of new crop at $1.75@2 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Is dull but unchanged; small sales at 6@7 cts.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6.50@6 per ton by the car load, delivered.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Rocketts Ball Berries at $16, and eastern cultivated at $13 @14 per bbl.

CANDLES—Sperm, 50; Adamantine, 18@19; Star, 18@19; Tallow, 9@10; Pittsburgh, 8@9.

CANDY—Stick, 12@13; Rock, 10@11; Cream, 14@15; Mixed, 12@13.

CHEESE—Is in good supply and lower, with sales of Ohio at 15@16 cts., the outside figure for Goshen.

CIDER—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $8@ 10, and Cincinnati at $9@10 per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is being sold in small lots, from store, at $2@2.50 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Small sales of new Peaches (halves) at 9@10 cts.

EGGS—Scarce but unchanged, 22@23 cts. the bulk of the sales at the inside quotation.

FRUITS—The season for peaches and plums is about over. Grapes are coming slowly and are continue to come at 60@, as to quality and condition.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged, and the market is devoid of life. The new feature is the special note. We continue to quote country flour, in store, at $6@7 per bbl. Rye flour, $5.50@6 per bbl.

GRAIN—Is dull and unchanged—receipts continue rather light, though the mills appear to be well supplied, and are getting all the wheat they require; sales of car lots at $1.15@1.20 for fair to prime red, and $1.30 @1.35 for white. Oats nearly 47c is asked, but should not be surprised to see holders willing to quote at 45@46 buying, and 46@48 selling. Shelled corn is dull as ever and hard to quote correctly—we should say 70@72 for prime yellow at 68; a round lot would not bring much over or under 70 cts. Rye is also dull, according to quality, 80@85 cts. Barley is reported to lay as high as $1.40@1.50 for a few parcels of several lots of fancy grade; we are cognizant of two of 60 bushels each offered to-day as high as $1.40, and refused. Barley is quiet and unchanged in detail—the mash offering and not much wanted. Barley continues very irregular, strictly prime fall to choice, 90@95; poor to fair, $1@1.10. Most of the neighborhood barley will not bring over $1 as it is not in good condition and some of it will not bring even that.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is reported more active, the country trade having loomed up considerably within the past week, and while there is no quotable change in prices the market is firm. Crushed sugar, 13½; A Coffee, 12½; B Coffee, 12½; Extra C, 12½; Coffee sugars from 10@11½; for fair to choice. New Orleans Molasses still quoted at 65@70.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $18@17 per ton as to quality and condition.

HONEY—Sales of 30@40 cts.

LARD—Sales of Cleveland at 9½ per bbl and country at 9½.

LARD OIL—Sales in store is quoted at $1.30@ 1.35, and 1.40 delivered.

MILLFEED—Is dull at prices from last week, with sales of coarse middlings at $16.50 per ton; fine middlings at $18.50; Brown middlings at $20@21 per ton at the mills, and $22 in store.

ONIONS—Scarce at $3 per bbl. for prime bright and in demand.

POTATOES—Sales of peach blows at75 @80 cts. Country is said to be fairly quoted at 60@65 per bbl for choice to prime Jerseys.

POULTRY—Market active and firm. Sales at 4½c; clear chickens, 5½; hens, 5½; young turkeys, 8½; old, 7½; young ducks, 7½; old, 6½; geese, 6½@7; in half bbls., and 50c in baskets. Game Point at 50@75 cts.

POULTRY—Spring chickens are higher with sales at 65@70 cents per pair by the coop.

FEATHERS—Are quoted at 60@65 by the car load, with the small advance for small lots in demand.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull, the season being about over, and we understand that small lots are being offered at 60@65. Dimond is in demand at $2.50.

PITTSBURGH HIDE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, September 30, 1870. }

During the past week there has been increased inquiry for all grades of pig metal, and prices are very firm, with a tendency to an advance, while some of the favorite brands are in very limited supply, so that orders for any considerable amounts could not be placed except at figures above recent quotations. The western furnaces have been somewhat busier than for some months past, and the same remark is applicable to other markets at home from what has prevailed here for some time past which directs their product in other directions. Rumors afloat are said "to arrive," or observed immediately on arrival—none going into rust. The Rolling Mills are employed to their full capacity—most of them running "double time," and in the aggregate producing more iron than ever before produced in Pittsburgh; many of them are increasing their capacity especially for puddling, and all the mills recently "for sale" are started up and making full time. Blooms are being more inquired for than for some time past, and a strictly number one article meets with ready sale at full prices.

ANTHRACITE.

200 tons	Ex Gray Neutral Forge	$31.75 4 mos
100 "	Ex No. 2 Foundry, a	27.50 cash
50 "	No. 2 Foundry	29.00 4 mos
60 "	No. 1 "	30.00 4 mos
60 "	No. 1 "	30.50 4 mos
60 "	Ex Gray Neutral Forge ar.	30.50 4 mos
200 "	No. 2 Neutral	30.00 7 mos
100 "	White	27.50 6 mos
700 "	Mahoning Common Forge at Furnace to go West	20.00 cash

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 tons	Gray Forge	$30.00 4 mos
100 "	"	31.50 4 mos
100 "	"	31.50 4 mos
200 "	"	31.50 4 mos
300 "	"	31.00 4 mos
100 "	"	31.00 4 mos
200 "	"	31.50 4 mos
100 "	Neutral Forge	32.00 5 mos

ALLEGHENY COKE.

200 tons	Red Bank	$31.00 time
100 "	Allegheny Cold Short	30.00 6 mos
100 "	"	30.00 6 mos

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SUNDAY, September 30, 1870. }

This being delivery day there was little or nothing done in the way of making sales, as operators generally were busily engaged in making settlements. What course the market will take the incoming month it is, of course, difficult at this writing to determine with any certainty, but the general impression is that there will be no change either way, but that trade will move along steadily, and (i. is hoped) satisfactorily, and that all the oil that can be made will be wanted by exporters for shipment at about present quotations.

CRUDE.

Spot firm and a shade higher, futures unchanged. Sale 500 bbls spot at 12¾; October 1st half, 9½@9¾; seller all month 9¾; November 1st, 9½@9¾; December 9¾; seller all year 9½@ 9¾; buyer all year at 10.

REFINED.

Market quiet and unchanged—not a single sale reported. Spot, 23½; October, 23¾; November, 24¾; December, 24¾; buyer all year 24¾.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Penn Oil Works 74, account B S Duncan; Fisher Bro. 694, account L W Young; Waring, King & Co. 168, account Thos. Hazlett; Tack Bro. 168, account O B Goldrich; Tarentum Oil Works 336, account D C Herbst; same 334, account Fisher & Tack Bro. 336, account Thos Hockett; W W Watson 504, account Thos King; Union Ref 839, account Fisher Bro; Lunar Oil Works 74, account Thos Hackett; H W C Tweddle 74, Thos Chess.

Total.....3,668 bbls

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Brown & Wagner, 300 bbls refined to Warring, King & Co. Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 325 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Schaffer, Taylor & Co., 155 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co. Phila.

M Strohbeimer, H. & Co. 300 bbls refined to Wagner, Kline & Co. Philadelphia.

F. Weisenberger, 50 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bro., Phila.

Morgan, Kline & Co., 156 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

J. M. Ritter, 210 bbls. ref. oil to J. M. Ritter, Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 50 bbls. ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

J. A. McKee 50 bbls tar W. G. Laing & Co. Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....1,664 bbls

Total " Tar.....55 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales 800 bales middling upland at 16¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales 6,500 bbls. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal more doing. $@3.20. Wheat quiet; sales 70,000 bush; No 3 spring old $1.08, No 2 old $1.09@1.15, winter red and amber $1.20@1.22. Barley quiet; sales 1,000 bush; No 2 at 90c. Barley malt dull and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Malt drooping; Canada $1.10@1.20. Corn quiet and unchanged; sales 57,000 bush; mixed Western 72c. Oats dull and unchanged; sales 19,000 bush; new Western Ohio 42@45½c. Hops: State 15@35c. Coffee steady. Cheese advanced. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 12¾; refined 25¾@25¾c. Butter dull. Turpentine quiet at 37½c. Pork dull and unchanged; new mess $19.50@20; Chicago mess at $18.25@18.87½; prime $17.50@18.25. Beef unchanged. Bulk meats dull but unchanged; long clear 9½@9¾c; short clear 10½@10¾c. Lard dull but unchanged with sales of 1,000 bbls at 12½@13c; kettle 13½@13¾c. Whiskey quiet with sales of 200 bbls at 92c.

Liverpool, September 30.—Wheat firm, with No 2 old spring at 9s@9s 1.5c; No 1 new spring 9s 3d; red winter 9s 1d@9s 2d. Rye dull and nominal. Corn firm; mixed Western 29s 6d. Oats quiet; sales mixed at 8s 3d@c. Egge dull but unchanged. Pork firm. Beef nominally unchanged. Lard firm at 70s. Bacon dull. Lard quiet and firm. Tallow 41s@42s per steam 15½@ 15¾d.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Dry goods market extremely languid, owing to prevalence of rain storm, and obsequies Farragut Prices of prints have been relatively unchanged and lower by jobbers, yesterday's reduction apparently encouraging buyers to advertise for this fact put down their prices at 11 o'clock to-day; at two leading houses the following: Garner & Co's. printed calicoes to 11c; Amoskeag to 9½c; American Glocester Merrimack to 9½c; Pacific Fancy to 9½c; Spragues and Richmonds 11½c; and Cocheco are reduced to 10c; white Mallory are held at 12½; but with plenty of rain soon the mills of the country will be put to active operation and will be in increased production and a deserving trade prices will soon find their level in consequence. Woolens are dull and unchanged. Printing Cloths are drooping, but still far above their intrinsic value as compared with gold. Prints are selling in small packages, such as Augusta, which sell at 12c, while Pacific A, and Atlantic H, sell at 13½c. Hosiery and Gloves are unchanged and dull. Corsets are reduced to 75c; Coverstocks to 80c, have advanced to 87c; Forrestdale to 90c. Monadnock, 9-4 Bleached Sheetings, 35c.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Cattle receipts to-day 620 head, but with those from yesterday more than enough; for the week 1,950. Baley, unfavorable for her. Steers mostly sold on Monday at low prices @9½ cents with few prime, 7¾ cwt. Kentucky at 10c; 70 Illinois, 1,056 lbs, at 9c; brought 7½; 60 poor Illinois, 1,000 lbs, at 8½c; lousy plenty; 40 prime to choice, these only 1,553 head to-day, making 20,600 head for the week. Market strong; more stock selling at yesterday's full prices. Lambs brought 6½@ 8½c. Sheep 4½@6½c; two cars Ohio, 76 lbs, selling at 4½c; one car Canada lambs, 60 lbs at 6½c. Hogs dull and drooping, reaching 16,000 head this week. Market unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—Cotton dull; middling 16½c. Flour dull and drooping; family $5.25@5.50. Wheat dull and drooping; red winter $1.06@1.10. Corn quiet and unchanged; 46c for old and 50@52c for new. Rye quiet. Oats quiet. Barley dull and drooping; winter $1.10@1.15. Groceries quiet. Linseed oil unchanged, with sales at 87c. Eggs dull and drooping at 22c. Butter scarce and firm at 30@32c. Cheese firm at 16@16½c. Pork quiet and easier at $20.25. Shoulders nominal at 12½. Bacon quiet at 14½, 17½ and 18½ for shoulders, clear rib and clear. Whiskey advanced with sales at 92c. Hogs active and firm at $8.50@ 8.60 for common to fair, and $8@8c for prime. Cattle unchanged. Sheep steady. Gold 112¾; exchange at par.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 30.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour steady, with sales superfine winter at $4@4.25 and extra winter at $4@4.50. Wheat: holders are firm, asking 95c for No 2 spring inspected; No 2 red winter inspected $1.10, but held higher. Corn quiet and weak; No 2 mixed 57c. Rye dull; buyers standing off. Rye dull and unchanged at 75c for choice. Whiskey dull and nominally at 92c. Tobacco dull. Hemp and Bagging unchanged. Pork: mess lower at $24@25. Bacon: shoulders 13½c; clear rib 16½c; clear 17½c. Lard 12½ @13½c. Cattle unchanged; receipts 2,000. Hogs dull and drooping at $6.30@7.50.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 30.—Exchange unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged; spring $4.25@5.00. Wheat fair demand but at lower rates by 1@1½c; $1.08@$1.08½; for No. 2. Corn dull; 39½@40c for No. 2. Oats quiet; mixed by 1c, unchanged; No. 2 mixed 30@30½c; lower; 30@30½. Rye No. 2, steady at 65c. Barley dull and declined 1@2c for No. 2. White hoy dull. Nominal mess pork $25@25.50 Lard 12@13c. Freights to Buffalo 3½c.

Hogs daily revived at 10c; $7.75@8.62. Cattle dull and nominal.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 30.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 92 exports 331, week's receipts 366, do exports 1264, and stock, actual count, 3004 bales. Flour dull at $4@5. Corn dull at 45@50c. Oats active at 40@50c. Hay firm at $20@22. Bran active at 1?c. Pork dull at $26@28. Lard dull at 16@16½c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 10½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 30.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and unchanged; western red $1.20@1.25. Corn scarce; yellow 85c. Oats quiet at 50@52c. Rye firm. Mess pork quiet at $26@26.50. Bacon firm; shoulders 12¾ and clear rib 15c. Hams 20@22c. Turpentine quiet at 39½c. Whiskey quiet at 92@93c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 30.—Flour steady; superfine winter $7.75@8. Wheat dull and declining; No 1 red winter $1.25. No 2 do $1.20. Corn scarce; prime white 72c; No 2 do 70c. Oats No 1 50c. Crude petroleum dull, 24.30@4.35; refined dull, 25@26c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged; extra family $6@7.25. Wheat quiet; Indiana red $1.27@1.28, amber $1.30@ 1.32. Corn firm; yellow 72c. Oats quiet at 48@50c. Provisions dull. Pork unchanged. Lard 13½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.06 for No. 1; $1.01 for No. 2. Oats unchanged. Corn lower at 62c for rejected. Rye steady at 71c for No. 1. Barley quiet at 90c for No. 2.

Detroit.

DETROIT, September 30.—Flour dull and a shade lower; white extra at $6.25@6.50. Wheat steady, with extra at $1.28; No 1, $1.24; regular $1.20@1.21, amber $1.18. Oats quiet at 44c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD—1 car hay, 1 do flour, 1 do shucks, 20 do corn, 10 do barley, 4 do oats, 1 do potatoes, 1 do lard, Bond & M; 27 obs barley, 5 obls oats, 2 do corn, Bond & Co; 2 do corn, 2 do oats, Bond & Co; 2 do corn, 2 do oats, Bond & Co; 2 do corn, 2 do oats

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Dr. Gilmore, the Chairman of the Committee on Speakers, can be seen at the office of the Executive Committee every afternoon at half past two o'clock. When at any other time the Doctor may be absent, Mr. C. H. Bosley, the Secretary, has agreed to attend to the duties of the Committee, at his office, directly opposite, 87 Fifth avenue.

Lafayette Hall.—Fair to-night.

The Police Committee will meet to-day, (Saturday) at two o'clock, p.m., at the Mayor's office.

Republicans of the different wards and townships will find the meetings advertised on our fourth page.

Military.—The first company of "Southside Veterans" will be organized at the Town Hall, Birmingham, this evening.

Evening School at the Iron City College, corner Penn and Sixth (St. Clair) streets, commences Monday, October 3.

Excursion to Ladies' Underwear can be had at Boggs' Department Store, 39 Fifth avenue. A new stock just received of regular made garments.

The numerous friends of Rev. E. B. Snyder, formerly of this city, will be glad to learn this evening's Intelligencer, that he has been appointed to be balloted for at the primary meeting as candidate for borough officers.

The friends of Prof. S. J. Wilson will be pleased to learn that he has returned from Europe in greatly improved health, and his church (Sixth Presbyterian) will be opened for public service on Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

The Republican Meeting at McKeesport tonight, promises to be largely attended. A special train will leave the Connellsville Railroad Depot at 6:30 this evening, free of charge, to all persons who wish to attend the meeting, and will return at ten o'clock.

Military.—The citizens of the Fourteenth ward are organizing a military company. A meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at which Louis Walter was elected President, Mr. T. Kennedy, Vice President, and Robert H. Conrad, Secretary. Another meeting was called for Saturday night at the Senate House, in the Fourteenth ward.

Accident in a Coal Mine.—A sad accident occurred about ten o'clock yesterday morning, two miles above Connellsville, in the mines of the Connellsville Gas Coal Company. A large mass of "horseback" fell down while the miners were at work, and crushed two of the workmen to death. We have hope of their recovery. We did not learn the names of the injured men.

Magraw, the tobacconist, No. 45 Ninth street, has a reputation second to none in the trade. All that he keeps in his store bears the stamp of excellence, and every transaction with him carries with it his obligation for integrity. Wholesale or retail purchasers will find it to their interest to call on Magraw. His stock is always fresh, his prices are always moderate and he can always be relied upon.

Some fine specimens of queensware of a new design are now on exhibition at the warerooms of the Keystone Pottery, 233 Liberty street. Messrs. Kier & Co. deserve the patronage of every housewife who can appreciate excellence in our home manufactures. Country merchants who desire a choice stock in the market, and can be sold very cheap, should invest their money at 233 Liberty street.

Concert.—The elegant Bradbury Piano and Estey Cottage Organ used at Prof. Benitz's concert on Thursday evening were furnished by the agents, Barr & Knake, No. 12 Sixth street. Although the piano was not a square grand, the clear bell-like notes of the high keys and full round and rich notes of the bass were sufficiently powerful to fill the hall. The organ has the quality of tone which is rarely ever once heard can never be mistaken for any other reed organ. It is the perfection of reed instruments.

The Second Annual Re-union of the 77th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be held at Duquesne Garden, on the 4th of October, promises to be a complete success. Pittsburgh will be represented by a large delegation, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad have kindly consented to furnish excursion tickets for the occasion.

A meeting will be held at the office of Robb & Fleming, No. 84 Fifth avenue, on Monday evening next, to make arrangements for the trip. All members of the Regiment are invited to attend.

Divorce Applied.—Thursday evening James Costello, a fireman on engine No. 15, Allegheny City, was married to Miss Annie Scullen. He was engaged at Brady's Bend coupling two cars, at the same time holding an iron bar in his hand, when the bar was caught between the cars and snapped in two pieces. One of them flew off and struck Costello with such force in the side that he was seriously, if not fatally injured by the blow. He was brought to his residence on Troy Hill, where his injuries were attended by Dr. Clark. At last accounts he was in a precarious condition.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 30, 1870.

BOSTON GAZETTE: The Post, in to-day's issue, equivocates in its reply to our charge of compromise to the Colored Fair at Lafayette Hall. We hold that "fossil institutions" remedy up to the issues that the people of the country unfavorable to the Fair; that it is willfully, and to make political capital, falsified facts, by stating that the Republicans were loud on the "new notes," when the Republican party only declared that they officially patronized the Fair; and that the Post attempted to injure the Fair according to the measure of its poor ability by refusing to publish the notice of the "matter of an announcement of the vote of Gen. Negley on the silver act, &c., to have a categorical denial of the fact not the charge, &c., which may mean anything or nothing, that "they are not in the habit of deprecating charitable institutions" and by the fact that the Post "does not take Republican refused to give a cent," is neither argument nor offset to the fact that hundreds of dollars exhibited from "soldiers and sailors" philanthropically to, by lending a helping hand to the cause of education of the "man and a brother."

Evening School at the Iron City College, corner Penn and Sixth (St. Clair) streets, commences Monday, October 3.

That Resolution.

A correspondent, "A. L." asks in yesterday's *Chronicle* what disposition was made of a resolution in regard to the cleaning of cesspools which was offered in the Common Council the last meeting. The resolution was passed in Common Council. Select Council concurred in this disposition of it, and there the matter rests at present. The Board of Health will meet on the first Tuesday of October, when perhaps some action will be taken, if a quorum of that respectable body is present.

Officers Elected.

Thursday evening Company C, of the Pittsburgh "Light Guard," was mustered into the state service by Major Morris, of Gen. Pearson's staff. The following officers were elected: Captain, Wm. N. Beyer; First Lieutenant, E. D. Comings; Second Lieutenant, Milton Korse.

The Reserve Company of the Fifteenth ward was organized Wednesday night by the election of the following officers: Thomas Stewart, Captain; John Fox, First Lieutenant; Wm. Hamilton, Second Lieutenant. General Pearson and Colonel Miller were present.

Temperance Quarterly Meeting.

We have been requested to state that the first public quarterly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Temperance Association will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Howard's,) corner Penn and Seventh streets, on Tuesday evening, October 4th, at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. E. Hanna, Rev. Dr. Howard, James Black, Esq., of Lancaster, and other public men will address the meeting.

The Society respectfully appeals to the city clergy to announce this meeting to their respective congregations to-morrow.

Mysterious Box.

Yesterday Chief of Police Clark, of Allegheny, received information which led him to suppose that a lot of stolen goods was secreted at a house at Woods Run. Proceeding to the place he invaded the residence of an inhabitant of the place, one of the most respectable of outlaws, and a married man, "Bob Mac," and examining about a dozen "Red Jacket" axes. The questions explained that they had been brought by a number of boys who found it while playing in a ravine a short distance from the house. The box was conveyed to the Mayor's office where it awaits an owner.

Correction.

In yesterday's GAZETTE there appeared a statement relative to the candidate of the Democracy for Jury Commissioner, in which we did that gentleman injustice, not intentionally, however, as our information was received from a member of the Democratic Executive Committee, in whom we had confidence. The candidate referred to was not only officially patronized the Fair; and that the Post attempted to injure the Fair according to the measure of its poor ability by refusing to publish the notice of the "matter of an announcement of the vote of Gen. Negley on the silver act, &c., to have a categorical denial of the fact not the charge, &c., which may mean anything or nothing, that "they are not in the habit of deprecating charitable institutions" and by the fact that the Post "does not take Republican refused to give a cent," is neither argument nor offset to the fact that hundreds of dollars exhibited from "soldiers and sailors" philanthropically to, by lending a helping hand to the cause of education of the "man and a brother."

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